Appointing judges court

416. SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose *to* start Indian Judicial Service on the Pattern of IAS, etc. if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the constitution Article 124(3) (C) provides that Government may appoint to the judgeship directly 'm the Supreme Court;

(c) if so, the manner of appointing judges under this provision;

(d) whether this provision is not applicable at High Courts;

(e) the reasons for keeping this provision in abeyance if this provision is not utilised at Supreme Court level; and

(f) whether Government propose to extend this provision upto Judges direct appointment in the High courts and District Courts also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The matter relating to setting up off an All India Judicial Service is being examined by the Government of India on the basis of the Judgement delivered by the Supreme Court on 24.8.1993 in the Review Petition filed by the Union of India in the matter of All India Judge's Association Vs. Uni«n of India & Others.

(b) to (f) Appointment olf Judges of the Supreme Court are made in terms of Article 124 of the Constitution of India Article 124(3) provides that a person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judge df the Supreme Court unless he is a citizen of India and—

(i) has been for atleast 5 years a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succes. sion; or

(ii) has been for atleast 10 years an advocate df a High Court or of two or more such courts in succes sion; or

(iii) Is, in the opinion of the President a distinguished jurist.

On a few occasions in the past app-ointment of Judges in the Supreme Court were made direct from the Bar

Appointment of .Tudges|Additional Judges of the High Courts are made in terms of Articles 217 and 224 of the Constitution of India. Article 217(2) of the Constitution of India provides that [a] person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judge i>f a High Court unless he is a citizen • ■′ India and—

(i) has Ifor atleast ten years held a Judicial Office in the territory of India; or

(ii) has for atleast ten years been an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession.

Setting up of solar power plant in Orissa

417. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some Solar Power Plants in Orissa during Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction; and

(c) what are the other States where Solar Power Plants are proposed to be set up during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR); (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Five decentralised Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants aggregat-I ting to a capacity olf 34 *KW* have

already been set up i_n Orissa. Another Power Plant of 210 KW capacity is under installation at Nisikhal in Rayagada district. Further projects will depend upon proposals received ifrom the State Governments subject to technical feasibility and availability of funds.

(c) 114 decentralised Solar Photovoltaic Power aggregating to a capacity of 532 KW have already been installed i_n 20 States. Two partially grid connected Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants Of 100 KW capacity each, are under implementation in Ut*ar Pradesh. A 30 MW Solar Thermal Power Plant is also proposed to be taken up in Rajasthan during the *8lh* Plan.

Proposal to generate electricity from agricultural waste

413. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to implement some ambitious projects for generating electricity from agricultural waste;

(b) if so, what are the details of such project; and

(c) by when those projects are expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c) In view of the significant potential available in the country, the goal ifor generation of power from) agricultrual and agro industrial waste has been revised to 350 MW for the Eighth Plan. A National Programme on Bagasse based Co-generation and a Pilot Programme on Biomass Combustion based Power Generation have recently been launched. Small scale biomass gasfiers are also being Promoted for production of mechanical and electrical energy, A grid connected biomass gasifler project has also been taken up.

An aggregate capacity of 26 MW has already been established through projects in various States and a cap. acity of about 23 MW is under installation. Various projects aggregating to a capacity of 32 MW have recently been clearned. A further capacity of about 1(25 MW j_s under discussion.

Bio-gas plants in village of Gujarat

419. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of villages in Gujarat are going to set up Bio-gas plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have provided any financial assistance to them in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to fur ther encourage the people to set up more Bio-gas plants in all the villa ges of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State nodal agency, Guj arat Agro Industries Corporation (GAIC), Ahmedabad has been alloca ted a target of 39,200 family type ibiogas plants for the year 1994-95 under the Central Sector Scheme "National Project on Biogas Develop- (NPBD)". Beside Khadi and tVillacjs Industries Commission (KVIC), Bombay; National Dairy Development Board, (NDDB) Anand; Gujarat; and Ah India Women's Conference (AWIC), New Delhi are setting ap bio-gas plants in the State also. In addition, a target ctf setting of seven community, institutional and